

Glossary

4-stroke engine: Boat engine constructed similarly to that of a car. Its emissions are cleaner, it is quieter, more durable, and has better fuel economy than a 2-stroke engine.

Air gap: An air space (open space) between the hose or faucet and the level of liquid. This is one way to prevent backflow of liquids into a well or water supply.

Air intake/ventilation: A permanent opening that allows outside air to flow into a heating and cooling system. It is critical that there is adequate air intake and that the air that is brought and distributed through the building is not contaminated and not polluted.

Alvar: Naturally open areas of thin soil over essentially flat limestone or marble rock with trees absent or at scattered and characterized by distinctive flora and fauna. Alvars are a globally rare ecosystem.

Amendment (soil): Organic or inorganic material that is added to the soil for the purpose of improving its texture, nutrients, moisture-holding capacity and infiltration rates.

Anti-backflow device: Check valve, vacuum breaker, or other mechanical device that prevents liquids from flowing backwards through a water supply pipe to a well or surface water source. Also called an anti-back siphoning device.

Approved containers: A portable container made of metal or other material that has been approved for use by the Underwriter's Laboratories of Canada (ULC), the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), or Transport Canada. An approved container must have a certification label such as jerricans - CTC-5L, BTC-5L, ICC-5L, DOT-5L, TC-5L.

Aquifer: An underground layer of rock and sand that can store water, and lies above a layer of clay or other impermeable material that does not allow water to flow to lower depths. Aquifers can be present at various depths depending on the location of the impermeable material. They are an important well water source.

Arborist: See Certified Arborist.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs): Areas identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources as containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life or earth science values related to protection, scientific study, education, and natural heritage appreciation. Such designation helps to protect representative and special natural areas, plants, and animals.

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Artificial Ponds: Human-built ponds can be anything from a rock lined swimming hole to a restored or constructed wildlife pond. There are five basic pond types:

Bypass ponds are located beside watercourses and are fed and drained by separate channels connected to the watercourse.

Dugout ponds have no inflow or outflow and are fed by springs, precipitation, or pumping from other water bodies. These ponds tend to have fewer impacts on natural water bodies and can provide good habitat for fish and wildlife species.

Impoundments are created by damming intermittent streams, draws, or valleys.

On-line ponds are created by damming natural, permanently flowing watercourses and are no longer approved by permitting groups like Conservation Authorities and the MNR.

Temporary ponds are shallow depressions built primarily for breeding and feeding habitat for amphibians, migrating birds, and waterfowl.

Atmosphere: The layer of air surrounding the earth that is primarily composed of nitrogen and oxygen, and held in place by gravity.

Backflow: The unwanted reverse flow of liquids in a piping system.

Baffles: Inlet and outlet devices in a septic tank, designed to reduce the transfer of solids to the leaching bed. They also prevent fats, oils, and grease from discharging to the leaching bed. They increase the amount of solids retained, prevent plugging of inlets and outlets, and prevent rapid flow of wastewater through the tank.

Beach: A band of variable width, typically of sandy material located adjacent to the lake. The sand is deposited and removed by the action of waves and currents.

Bilge: The lowest part inside a boat's hull or frame where water, fuel, oil, and other hazardous chemicals can collect.

Biodegradable: The ability of a substance or material to break down into harmless substances by living things like microorganisms and bacteria.

Biodiversity/Biological Diversity: The variety and variability among organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur.

Bluff: A high, steep bank at the water's edge. Along the Lake Huron shoreline, bluffs are typically composed of glacial till (predominantly clay and silt).

Boat wake: The wave(s) that spreads behind a boat as it moves forward through the water.

Bog: A highly acidic type of wetland that is fed by precipitation and is characterized by peat-filled depressions, sphagnum moss mats, and low shrubs. Bogs are rare in southern Ontario.

Bored well: Large diameter well constructed by using specialized earth boring equipment. Casing material is usually concrete or corrugated steel. These wells are typically 60 to 90 cm (24-36 in) in diameter.

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Browse line: A distinct line seen in forested areas, usually about 1.5 m above the ground, below which leaves and small twigs are absent from trees and shrubs due to browsing by abundant deer.

Browsing: A mode of feeding by herbivores, such as deer or rabbits, in which leaves and outer shoots are removed from trees and shrubs.

Buffer (Buffer Strip): A strip of permanent vegetation alongside natural areas (e.g. watercourses, wetlands) to protect them from surrounding land uses. A buffer strip can intercept and absorb nutrients, provide wildlife habitat, and reduce soil erosion.

Building permit: A municipally-issued document that regulates construction and enforces Building Code compliance.

Burlap: A coarse, canvas-like fabric made from the fibers of jute, hemp, or cotton plants.

Burn barrels: Open burning of household waste in barrels that results in very high levels of toxic chemicals emitted in the smoke.

Burning: The controlled use of fire to dispose of paper or cardboard containers. Smoke from the fire must be directed away from buildings, highways, roads, or public outdoor areas and must not affect people or animals. Municipalities may have burning bylaws that prevent such fires or regulate how they must be carried out.

Bypass ponds: See Artificial Ponds.

Canopy: The layer of leaves, needles, and branches formed by the crowns of taller trees. It shades the layers of vegetation below.

Cap: See Well cap.

Capture zone: See Well capture zone.

Carbon dioxide: A colourless, odorless gas occurring naturally in the atmosphere, but also released through the burning of fossil fuels.

Carolinian Zone: The Carolinian zone is a region in Ontario found south of an imaginary line which runs approximately from Grand Bend to Toronto. The mild climate of this region is the main reason it forms a unique ecosystem. The region boasts 65% of Ontario's rare plants, of which 40% are restricted to the Carolinian zone.

Casing: See Well casing.

Certified Arborist: A professional trained in the planting, care, and maintenance of individual trees and a current member of the International Society of Arboriculture.

Clay: A soil type made up of particles less than .002 mm in diameter that feels very smooth and sticky between the fingers when wet. Clay soils do not easily absorb surface water and so have increased runoff of rain and surface water.

Clean up equipment: Includes absorbent materials (e.g. sawdust, soil, or kitty litter) to soak up spilled liquids, and shovel, broom, empty pails to gather solids and absorbed liquids.

Clear water infiltration: Entry into a septic system by water that does not need treatment, such as rainwater or sump pump.

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Climate change: The gradual change in global temperatures which in turn causes changes in climate around the world. It is caused by the emission of gases that trap the sun's heat in the Earth's atmosphere. Gases that contribute to global warming include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and halocarbons (the replacements for CFCs). Carbon dioxide emissions are primarily caused by the use of fossil fuels for energy.

Coastal wetland: Areas that are permanently or temporarily submerged, or saturated for at least part of the year. Unlike upland wetlands, coastal wetlands don't transition into drier communities.

Cohesive Shore: Shore made up of partially consolidated glacial till. Sand, silt, clay, and some gravel/cobbles deposited at the end of the last ice age, stuck together with the weight of material. However, erosion easily destroys this cohesive state and such shores cannot be reconstituted.

Coliform organisms: Harmful bacteria usually found in polluted water. If they are found in a water sample, it indicates that the water may not be safe for drinking or food preparation.

Compaction (soil): Compression of soil that decreases the spaces between soil particles. This hinders the movement of air and water into and through the soil. Consequently the soil holds less water and surface runoff, and erosion occurs. Soil compaction may be caused by ongoing pedestrian traffic, one time or ongoing vehicular traffic, construction equipment, or the storage of materials.

Compost: Organic material resulting from the natural breaking down or rotting of plant and animal material by bacteria, fungi, and other organisms. It is used to enrich soil.

Compostable: Items that will decompose naturally and enrich soil, such as food and yard wastes.

Condensation: The process by which water vapor becomes a liquid.

Conifer/Coniferous: An evergreen tree or shrub that bears cones and has needle or scale-like leaves. Examples include pine, spruce, cedar, juniper, and fir.

Conservation Authority (CA): Localized government body that is responsible for the management of a watershed and especially the floodplains within that watershed.

Conservation easement: A legal agreement registered on the title of a property to restrict future subdivision and development. The property owner continues to own the land and can still use it, subject to any restrictions in the terms of the agreement. Those restrictions are typically oriented to protect the natural features of the property. The agreement and the restrictions are binding on all future owners of the property.

Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program: Provides a reduction in municipal taxes for lands identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources as Provincially Significant. Categories include provincially significant wetlands; provincially significant areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs); habitat of endangered species; land designated as escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan; community conservation land.

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Contaminant source: Anything which can cause pollution. Septic systems, stored pesticides, fuels, pet wastes, furnace oil, paints, and cleaners are all possible contaminant sources. Contaminants may be colourless and/or odourless.

Contaminant: A substance that is not naturally present in the environment or is present in unnatural concentrations that can, in sufficient concentration, harm people or the environment.

Contaminate/Contamination: Alteration of a material by the introduction of a chemical or other substance so that the material is unfit for a specified use.

Crime Stoppers: A partnership of the community, the media, and law enforcement to protect human safety and the environment. All information is kept anonymous. (*See Master Resources List*)

Crown land: Publicly-owned land, typically under the jurisdiction of the provincial and/or federal government and administered on behalf of the people.

Dampers (fireplace): A metal flap-like device that when closed, prevents outside air from entering the house and heated air from escaping. When in the open position, it allows smoke and heat to flow up the chimney. A traditional damper is located where the firebox and the flue meet. Alternatively, dampers can be mounted on top of a chimney and this type is more energy efficient, although they can not be used with gas fireplaces or wood stoves.

Deciduous trees: Trees that shed their leaves in the fall.

Decommissioned well: A well that has been permanently plugged and sealed.

Deposition processes: The geological processes whereby material is added to a landform. The material is eroded and transported from elsewhere by wind, water, or ice. Also referred to as sedimentation.

Design capacity: The total daily sanitary sewage flow that the septic system is designed to handle. The Ontario Building Code (OBC) determines wastewater flows.

Diameter-limit cutting: A system of harvest based on cutting all the trees in a stand over a specified diameter, usually resulting in a poor quality residual stand.

Dioxins: A group of chlorinated organic chemicals with similar chemical structures. Dioxins have no uses. They are formed unintentionally and released as byproducts of human activities such as waste incineration, fuels combustion, chlorine bleaching of pulp and paper, or pesticide manufacturing. They are also formed by natural processes such as forest fires and volcanoes.

Disposal: Getting rid of hazardous material safely. Puncture or break up empty containers and bury under at least 20 in of soil far away from any watercourse or water table or deliver to a municipal landfill or drop off on Hazardous Waste Days.

Downspout: A vertical conduit used for draining water from the roof gutters of a building.

Drainage pattern: The network of water courses (streams and rivers) that drain a watershed(s) into a lake or water body.

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Drains: Specifically, refers to ditches and watercourses that may be registered under the Ontario Drainage Act to serve for agricultural drainage usually associated with tile-drained fields. Even if you do not farm, you should be aware of obligations you may have under this legislation. See also Section 10b in this workbook.

Drilled well: Well not dug or driven. These wells are normally 10 to 20 cm (4 to 8 in) across.

Dripline: The outer extent of a tree's branches. The dripline is used as a rule-of-thumb indication of the extent of a tree's root system, though most roots in fact extend beyond the dripline.

Duct: A tube or conduit, usually made of sheet metal that carries cooled or heated air from one place to another in a building.

Dug well: Large-diameter well often constructed by power shovel, backhoe or by hand.

Dugout ponds: See Artificial Ponds.

Dune: A dune is a large mound or ridge formed by the deposition of sand.

Dune Formation: The process of adding sand to a dune through wind and wave action, thereby increasing its size. This generally occurs when lake water-levels are low.

Dynamic beach setback: The legal minimum distance that development must be set back from a beach. The setback distance is determined by the combined influence of flooding and an allowance for natural changes in the beach. This is defined in the Provincial Policy Statement, under the authority of the Planning Act.

E-coli: Harmful bacteria that comes from human and animal faeces. If E-coli is found in drinking water, it is not safe for drinking, food preparation, or bathing. Water with any levels of E-coli should not be used for any purpose.

Easement: Right of way or similar right over another's property by a third party. See also *Conservation Easement* and *Right of way*.

Ecological corridor: An area of vegetation, typically linear that is similar or the same in nature as wildlife habitat areas, allowing wildlife to move between habitat areas. Ecological corridors connect habitat areas. The size of the corridor determines its effectiveness as a safe means of movement.

Ecosystem: An interdependent and dynamic system of living organisms with their physical and geographical environment.

Emergency plan: A plan of action to deal with an emergency. The plan should include: location of emergency equipment, emergency telephone numbers, cleanup methods, and steps to follow in case of spill or fire.

Emissions (vehicle): Pollutants such as unburned gases and smoke that are produced during combustion in an engine and released into the air.

Emissions standards: Emission standards limit the amount of pollution that can be released into the atmosphere from sources such as industry, power plants, vehicles, and small equipment such as lawn mowers.

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EnerGuide: A rating system managed by Natural Resources Canada that helps consumers compare the energy efficiency between appliance models and buildings.

Energy audit: A thorough assessment of how much energy a building uses, conducted by an energy audit professional. It pin-points the areas where the building is losing energy, and includes suggestions on how to improve energy efficiency.

Energy Consumption: The amount of energy that is used. This is affected by the energy efficiency of all objects and materials in a space.

Energy Efficiency: Reducing as much as possible, the total amount of energy used to complete an activity. The most effective way to determine the energy efficiency of a building is to have a home energy audit done by a service professional. (See *Master Resources List*)

Energy Star: An internationally recognized symbol for energy efficiency. In Canada, the international Energy Star symbol is monitored and promoted by Natural Resources Canada's Office of Energy Efficiency.

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA): Areas of land identified by a municipality and/or local Conservation Authority that are locally or regionally significant natural areas. Note: the term is not universal: the jurisdictions in your area may use different terms and descriptions but to the same end.

Erosion: The wearing away of the land surface by wind, water, ice, or other geologic agents. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or runoff but is often intensified by human land use practices.

Erosion by water: Movement and loss of soil caused by rain or surface water runoff.

Erosion by wind: Movement and loss of soil caused by the wind.

Erosion-hazard limit: A setback distance determined by considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession of a bluff extended over a one-hundred-year time span), plus an allowance for slope stability and an erosion allowance.

Ethanol-blended fuels: Ethanol is a high octane, non-toxic, biodegradable alcohol produced from renewable resources such as grain or wood. It is usually blended with gasoline as a 10 per cent mix to create a fuel called gasohol. Ethanol blended fuels are approved under the warranties of all automobile manufacturers. Some even recommend ethanol use for its clean burning benefits. Ethanol also helps prevent winter-related problems by acting as gas line antifreeze.

Eutrophication: A process by which a water body becomes rich in dissolved nutrients. The nutrients encourage algal blooms and plant growth which depletes the water of oxygen, threatening aquatic life. This process can be accelerated by human activity.

Evaporation: The conversion from a liquid to a gas. For example, the process of rainwater becoming water vapour (clouds).

Evergreen trees: Trees that retain their leaves or needles year-round. Most coniferous trees are evergreen, though some broad-leafed trees also retain their leaves year-round.

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Exotic (plant): An exotic species (also known as an introduced species) is an organism that is not indigenous to the place or area where it resides and instead has been accidentally or deliberately transported to the new location by human activity. Exotic species can often be damaging to the ecosystem to which they are introduced.

Exposure: Contact with a gas, liquid, or solid. Exposure can happen by swallowing (oral), skin contact (dermal), or breathing in dust or vapour (respiratory).

Faucet aerator: A round case at the mouth of the faucet that contains a mesh-like disk, through which the water flows. Low-flow faucet aerators save water as well as any energy used to heat that water.

Fen: A peat-land where the water table is at or close to the surface and water drainage is very slow. It is dominated by sedges, mosses, and some grasses. Trees are few and are typically coniferous and stunted. Fens are rare in southern Ontario.

Fencerows: Narrow strips of trees and shrubs planted or naturally seeded from nearby woodlots usually associated with fencelines and other linear divisions between open areas. They provide food and cover for wildlife and connect different habitats.

Fertilizer: Any organic or inorganic substance that is applied to the soil in either liquid or granular form to improve plant growth and vigour.

Fill: Material that is brought from elsewhere and added to the existing landscape, such as soil, gravel, sand, or loam. Fill regulations exist and are administered by your local Conservation Authority.

Fish habitat: The parts of the environment that fish rely upon, directly or indirectly, in order to go through the various stages of their life cycle. This life cycle depends on three basic elements: food, ability to reproduce, and cover, as well as good water quality and safe routes for migration at various stages of life. “Spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes”. (Canada Fisheries Act, Sec.31.5)

Fisheries Act: A federal law administered by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada to protect fish and fish habitat. It prohibits the destruction or damage of fish habitat and the discharging of substances that may harm fish or fish habitat.

Fixed sprinkler head: Sprinkler head affixed in place more or less permanently.

Flood plain/ Flood zone: The area adjacent to a water body or water course that becomes covered with water during high water levels. Often this occurs following snowmelt or an extreme rainfall event. In Ontario, activities in flood zones are regulated by the Conservation Authorities.

Flushing bar: A metal bar that’s mounted horizontally in front of a tractor. Chains hanging down from the bar rustle the grass as the tractor moves, frightening animals from their hiding places, and preventing injury or death.

Forb: A flowering plant, excluding grasses, sedges, and rushes, that does not have a woody stem and dies back to the ground at the end of the growing season.

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Forest corridor: A linear remnant of a forest community. It is too narrow to be viable as habitat but can have the important role of connecting other larger isolated or separate areas of forests, creating the effect of contiguous forest. This allows animals and other species to travel through disturbed landscapes.

Forest inventory: A survey of the forest that describes the number, type height, size and quality of the trees; other plants, wildlife, soils, and other natural heritage features.

Forester's prescription: Management actions designated by a Professional Forester based upon a Forest Inventory. The prescription should support your short-term and long-term management objectives.

Fragmentation: The breaking up of pre-settlement forest cover (which was more or less contiguous) by human development. Fragmentation reduces the opportunities for plants and animals to reproduce and their ability to adapt to new conditions.

Fuel: A material that can be transformed into usable energy.

Fuel economy: A description of the amount of fuel required to move a vehicle over a given distance.

Fungal disease: Any fungus harmful or lethal to plant growth.

Furans: A family of chemicals that are formed during combustion. They are extremely toxic.

Garbage: A general term used to describe household items that are no longer desired. Also referred to as trash.

Garborator: A type of garbage disposal system that function through the kitchen sink. Food scraps go into the municipal water or septic system.

Good forestry practices: The proper use of harvest, renewal, and maintenance activities known to be appropriate for the forest and environmental conditions where they are being applied.

Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Watershed: One of two primary watersheds in the province of Ontario, the other being Hudson Bay.

Greenhouse Gases: Gases that contribute to global warming and climate change: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone.

Grey water: Wastewater from household uses such as dishwashing or bathing.

Groundwater: Fresh water that has seeped through the soil and rock on the earth's surface and naturally collects forming a reservoir, the top of which is referred to as the water-table. This water supplies wells and springs and is the source of most people's drinking water.

Habitat: The environment occupied by individuals of a particular species, population, or community, including everything required during the life cycle, such as food, water, space, shelter, and breeding spaces.

Hazard area: An area prone to flooding or erosion such as properties located within a floodplain, on beaches, dunes or bluffs, or subject to wind setup, wave activity, etc. Includes features such as quickly-draining sandy soils or sinkholes.

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Hazard Land: A land designation usually applied to erosion or flood prone areas such as floodplains, wetlands, and ravines. Development of these areas is usually prohibited or regulated by permit.

Hazard tree: A tree or part of a tree that is at risk of falling and causing personal injury or property damage.

Hazardous: A thing or situation that has the potential to cause harm.

Hazardous waste: Substances that can be dangerous to humans or animals and must be disposed of in a manner as to not pollute groundwater.

Header tile: A tile drain into which lateral tile drains connect.

Health Unit: A provincial health agency that administers health promotion and disease prevention programs through local offices. This may also be enforcement of Part 8 of the Ontario Building Code. There are 36 Health Units in Ontario.

High grading: The removal of only the best trees or tree species, often resulting in a poor quality residual stand.

High water mark: *See Normal high water mark.*

Household chemicals: Any chemicals normally used within the house such as detergents or cleansers.

Household waste: Waste that is commonly generated in the average home.

Impervious: Not allowing water or other substance to pass through. Sand feels gritty between the fingers, and is very fast-draining.

Impervious surface: A solid surface that that does not allow a liquid to pass through or penetrate it.

Impoundments: *See Artificial Ponds.*

Incandescent light bulb: A glass bulb that contains a glowing wire filament that, when heated to white-hot by electrical resistance, generates light. Tends to lose 95% of energy to the air as heat.

Indicator species: These are specific plants or a specific group of plant whose presence together indicate that a particular ecosystem existed on the site in the past.

Infiltrate/ Infiltration: Refers to the passage of water into and through the soil from an outer surface. *Also percolate/ percolation.*

Inorganic fertilizer: A synthetically-made chemical mixture that is applied to plants to promote growth. Plant nutrients are immediately available for plant roots to absorb. Consequently, the risk of over-application or 'burning' is higher.

Invasive species: A plant, animal, or aquatic organism which typically spreads quickly and may be difficult to control or eradicate. These species are of concern because they can be detrimental to other species and threaten ecosystems.

Irrigation: The process of drawing water from a concentrated source (well, pond, municipal water system, etc.) and applying it to your garden or landscaping.

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Jig: A fishing lure designed to resemble a small fish with one or more hooks that is jerked up and down in the water.

Landfill: A site specially engineered for the permanent disposal of solid waste on land, constructed so that it will reduce hazard to public health and safety.

Lawn: A mown or smooth expanse of vegetation typically comprised of one or more grass species.

Leachate: Liquids that have percolated through soil and carry contaminants.

Leaching bed: The part of a septic system that returns water to the ground for re-absorption. A system of tiles or perforated pipes allows liquid effluent from the septic tank to percolate slowly into the soil.

Leaching bed (trench type): Consists of trenches of buried distribution pipe. Each pipe is set in a bed of stone in a trench. Wastewater leaves the septic tank and flows through the distribution pipe into the soil through perforations in the pipe.

Leaching bed loading: Refers to the volume of wastewater in relation to the capacity of the leaching bed. Increased household water use can overload the system.

Legislation: Law or set of laws made by a law-making body. Also referred to as Statutes or Acts.

Liability: Being liable: legally bound, answerable for.

Loading: See Leaching bed loading.

Loam: Soil containing a mixture of clay, silt, and sand, that is typically loose, well-drained, and rich in organic matter. It is considered best for the growth of most plants. The ratio of sand, silt, and clay determines texture and other soil characteristics.

Low-flow shower head: A shower head that restricts the flow of water and forces it through very small apertures. It uses 8-9 litres (about 2 gallons) per minute while a conventional showerhead uses 15 -19 litres (3-4 gallons) or more per minute. It is easy to install and can be fitted to most standard shower arms.

Low-level crossing system: A constructed crossing for vehicles or livestock that is within the stream channel rather than crossing above it.

Low-level sprinkler: Sprinkler where water stream reaches a low height; type often seen on residential properties with direct, pulsed water jets.

Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program: Provides a reduction in municipal taxes for forested lands for which a landowner has prepared a Managed Forest Plan.

Management plan: A document that outlines the goals and objectives and recommended practices to be implemented over time to achieve current and future forest management goals.

Manure: Any animal or plant material that is used to fertilize soil but is not yet broken down or decomposed by bacteria, fungi, or other micro-organisms.

Mast tree: A tree that produces mast (fruits and nuts used as a food source by wildlife).

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Meadow: Typically thought of as a transitional community of wildflowers and some grasses. Of the three types of meadow communities found throughout Canada: wet meadow, dry meadow, and old field meadow, only old field meadow (found on old sites and abandoned agricultural land) is a true transitional community. Without intervention, it will naturally succeed into forest.

Meander pattern: The sinuous arrangement that a watercourse typically makes in areas of slower flow.

Mid-level sprinkler: Sprinkler where water stream reaches a moderate height; type often seen on residential properties for children's recreational use.

Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR): Ministry of the Ontario Government that deals with the protection and management of the province's natural resources. Also known as OMNR. See *Resources List of Worksheet #1*.

Monitor: To become aware of the volume of water used and to measure weekly rainfall using a rain gauge.

Monitoring: Regular inspections that help maintain and increase the knowledge of your forest. Monitoring ensures that forest insect infestations, abnormal tree mortality, or illegal activities (such as garbage dumping, trespassing, or theft) are identified and addressed.

Mulch: Loose, organic materials such as woodchips, bark, and straw, or a mixture thereof. When applied around a plant, mulch protects the plant, suppresses weeds and retains moisture. Re-apply as mulch breaks down over time.

Municipal by-laws: Local legislation enacted to consider natural heritage, land use, environmental protection, and hazard policies.

Municipal landfill: The designed site for a community to permanently dispose of their non-hazardous, solid waste. The site is specially engineered to reduce hazard to public health and safety.

Native plant: A plant that is adapted to and occurs naturally in a specific location. Also referred to as indigenous. Exotic plants are foreign species that are brought in from elsewhere.

Native species: Plants and animals that have a long evolutionary history in a given area. Generally, those present before European settlement. Also referred to as indigenous.

Native vegetation: A cumulative term to describe any and all plants that are adapted to and occur naturally in a specific location. Also referred to as indigenous.

Natural heritage: The natural species, habitats, and landscapes of a region.

Natural process: A series of changes or actions that occur within an ecosystem to maintain its health or regulation.

Natural regeneration: The process of establishing new trees by allowing seeds from other trees in the area to grow.

Non-invasive species: Any species, either native or not native, that does not exhibit the characteristics of an invasive species.

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Non-renewable: Something that cannot be replaced by nature once it is used up, or that regenerates only over a very long period of time.

Non-toxic: A substance that is not poisonous or will not cause harmful health effects.

Normal high water mark: The level or elevation along the shore of a federal historic canal, lake, or river that marks government ownership and administration. Also known as the upper controlled water elevation.

Noxious Weed: A broad term to describe plants that can be problematic to people, livestock, or field crops (e.g. poison ivy, ragweed, bindweed, some thistles).

Nuisance or Abundant Wildlife: Any wildlife that causes damage to your property or is a potential threat to health and safety.

Nutrient: Any element needed for plant growth. Usually refers to elements added to the soil or garden as fertilizer. Commonly used nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K).

Nutrient management: The responsible and appropriate application of nutrients (especially nitrogen) to plants, with the purpose of improving plant growth and soil conditions, in such a way as to protect surface and groundwater from nutrient contamination.

Nutrient Management Plan: A formalized plan that describes how a farm's agricultural nutrient wastes (e.g. fertilizers, animal waste) will be safely dealt with. Required by Ontario law in certain situations.

Official Plan: A municipal policy document that outlines basic principles to guide future development within an area. Available at the municipal office or community library.

Off-Road Vehicle: Includes all-terrain vehicles, Jeep-type off-road vehicles and snowmobiles.

On-line ponds: See Artificial Ponds.

Ontario Drinking Water Standards: The minimum water quality standards set by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment to protect public health. It is advisable that drinking water meets these standards.

Organic fertilizer: A product that promotes plant growth that is derived from animal or vegetable matter such as compost. Nutrients are released at a slower rate that facilitates plant absorption and therefore are less likely to be carried away by surface runoff or leached into groundwater.

Other treatment systems: Includes biofilters, packaged aerobic systems, sand filter systems, etc. See the *Ontario Building Code (OBC)* for approved systems.

Passive solar heating/ lighting: The natural heating/ lighting of buildings or rooms by capture of direct sunlight. Buildings can be designed with large windows in south-facing walls and small windows in north-facing walls, to reduce the need for electricity and fossil fuel energy as a source of heat and light.

Paved surface: A hard surface that is impermeable to liquid substances such as rainwater.

Glossary

Percolate/ Percolation: Refers to the flow of water through the soil. Also infiltrate/infiltration.

Perennial: An herbaceous plant that grows back from the root every year.

Permeable: Not impervious to water penetration.

Permit: A document granting legal permission. *See also* Building Permit.

Pesticide: A general name given to toxic chemicals used to eliminate or control unwanted insects, diseases, plants, or other organisms. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

Pesticide (cosmetic): A general term used to describe any chemical or biological agent used in a non-farming context to kill plant or animal pests. Herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, bactericides, etc., are all types of pesticides.

Pesticide alternative: Generally any pesticide derived from natural sources and/or that does not require a license to apply. Considered gentler than conventional pesticides, alternatives do not degrade the environment.

Pesticide storage: The legal requirements for pesticide storage can be found in the Ontario Pesticides Act.

Pilot light: A small flame that stays lit all the time (in a hot water heater, boiler or furnace) and ignites the burner flame.

Plant community: An ecologically integrated collection of plants existing in an area.

Ponding: The process through which water collects or pools on a surface before being infiltrated into the ground.

Portable fuel container: A portable container made of metal or other material that has been approved for use by the Underwriter's Laboratories of Canada (ULC), the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), or Transport Canada to transport and store fuel.

Prairie: An ecological community made up of native grasses and wildflowers. In Canada, three prairie communities can be found: the short grass and mixed grass prairies found in the Western plains of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the tallgrass prairie found in southern Ontario and Manitoba. Unlike old-field meadows, prairies are long-lived, and typically grow in conditions or climates where forests cannot.

Pressure or Dosed distribution: A septic system that utilizes a pump to load shallow, rapidly-changing, distribution lines in doses.

Pressure rinse: One method to properly rinse containers. Spray water under high pressure against all inside surfaces of the container.

Pretreatment: First step in treating wastewater to make it suitable for further treatment or disposal. For example, the septic tank retains most of the sludge from the wastewater, making further treatment in the leaching bed more effective.

Prevailing wind: Refers to the direction from which the wind most commonly blows.

Protective Coating: A paint or other coating material designed to prevent rust.

Glossary

Provincially Significant Wetland: A wetland evaluated by the Ministry of Natural Resources as having significant biological, social, hydrological, and special features. These wetlands are provided special consideration under Ontario's Planning Act.

Public Lands Act: Legislation protects the integrity of public lands and waters for all citizens of Ontario. It requires that property owners obtain work permits for activities on shore lands adjacent to navigable waters.

Puncture: An area of change or disturbance within a natural community such as a buffer. It is often created by a change in land use or development. The threat or damage caused by the puncture depends on its size and the type and health of the natural community or buffer it has disrupted. Punctures provide opportunity for soil erosion and for invasive species to colonize.

Quick-release fertilizer: Type of synthetic (inorganic) fertilizer that is immediately available for plant roots to absorb. There is a high 'burn' potential if too much is applied and the potential for it to leach into ground and surface water is high causing algal blooms and eutrophication. It is also referred to as Water Soluble Nitrogen (WSN).

R-2000: A building technology designed in Canada and recognized internationally for energy efficiency and indoor air quality. Every R-2000 home is certified by the Government of Canada and the R-2000 rating is managed by the Canadian Home Builders' Association and Natural Resources Canada's (NRCan's) Office of Energy Efficiency.

Recyclable: Materials that can be collected, sorted, and processed back into raw materials that are used to make new products. Typical recyclables include glass and selected metal, paper, and plastic products

Registered Contractor: A person registered by the province of Ontario to install and repair petroleum storage tanks.

Regulation: A binding rule of law. Regulations are not made by Parliament but rather by persons or bodies that have received authority from Parliament to do so.

Retired Field: Also known as old-fields, retired fields refer to areas that were once cultivated or grazed, but are no-longer used for that purpose. Typically on these sites, the vegetation has begun to diversify to a variety of native and crop vegetation, and on older sites, woody vegetation has begun to invade. If left undisturbed, a retired field will eventually succeed into a forest.

Reusable: Items that can be used again in their current state by another individual or for another purpose.

Right of way: Right established by usage to pass over another's property. Usually registered on property title. For example, usually associated with things like hydro corridors and shared driveways.

Rinse water: Wastewater from cleaning the inside of a product container or applicator.

Riparian vegetation: Vegetation naturally suited to the moist conditions within or around a stream or waterway. This vegetation helps filter pollutants, provides habitat for aquatic life, prevents erosion, and stabilizes stream temperature and conditions.

Glossary

Risk: The potential for disaster and loss.

Road allowance: Land, usually owned by the municipality, on which roads are located. However, a road may not be present or be “unimproved” or unmaintained on such lands, but the road allowance remains.

Runoff: Snow melt or rain that flows overland rather than infiltrating through the soil/rock.

Runoff pattern: The arrangement of how rain or water flows over an area. This is determined by the land form; water will flow down slope to the lowest elevation points due to gravity.

Sand: A soil type comprised of particles between .05 - 2 mm.

Sand point wells/ driven wells: Wells constructed by driving assembled lengths of pipe into the ground. These wells are usually smaller in diameter (5 cm or less) and less than 15 metres (50 feet) deep. They can be installed in loose soils, such as sand.

Saturated (soil): Soil in which all the pore spaces are completely filled with water and no additional water can be stored.

Savanna/ Savannah: A grassland community with approximately 10-30% tree canopy cover, typically consisting of oak, cedar, and/or pine.

Sedimentation: Occurs when sediment (particles of soil and other material) fall out of suspension in water. The gradual build up of these layers of sediment chokes channels and rivers, inhibiting plant and fish life.

Seed zone: An area of similar genetic diversity among trees.

Seller Property Information Statement: A non-legally binding document that outlines what the current owner of the property knows about the property. Also known as a Disclosure Statement.

Sensitive natural feature: An environmental element of the landscape that is readily affected by or responsive to external influences or change.

Septic leaching bed: Part of the septic system. Together with the septic tank, it treats household sewage. It is comprised of rows of perforated pipes set at a specific distance apart and above a stone layer. The area above a leaching bed should have a good grass cover and should be kept free of trees, shrubs, and structures such as patios, pools, and sheds, and vehicles including snowmobiles. Any compaction of the soil reduces leaching bed performance and crushed leaching bed pipes can cause backups into your home.

Septic system: Consists of a tank to settle the solids out of the wastewater, followed by a leaching bed in which the wastewater is treated and distributed into the soil.

Septic tank: A watertight vault in which sanitary sewage is collected to remove scum, grease, and solids from the liquid without the addition of air. This is where solids settle and anaerobic digestion of the sanitary sewage takes place.

Setback: See Dynamic beach setback.

Glossary

Sewage system: A domestic wastewater treatment system (consisting of a septic tank and a soil absorption system) into which wastes are piped directly from the home; bacteria decompose the waste, sludge settles to the bottom of the tank, and the treated effluent percolates out into the ground, typically through perforated pipes in a leaching bed.

Shelterbelts: Belts of trees (normally conifers) planted around homesteads and roadways to reduce heat loss by wind, provide shade, and sometimes to act as a natural snowfence.

Shoreline: The area between the edge of the water and the normal high water mark. Shoreline can refer to the edge of any body of water, including tidal waters, a coastal or inland wetland, a standing body of water, such as a pond or lake, or flowing water, such as ditches, streams and rivers.

Sill: A lip or catch under the spout of a container that effectively catches any drips from the mouth of the spout.

Silt: A type of soil composed of particles between .02 - .05 mm in diameter. Silt feels fairly smooth between the fingers when wet, though not sticky like clay. Silt soils absorb water relatively slowly, contributing to increased surface runoff.

Silt fence: A temporary barrier stretched across an area to trap sediment and prevent runoff water from moving it off-site during construction.

Silvicultural system: The process through which a forest is tended, harvested, and regenerated. The system used is based upon the composition and condition of the forest.

Sinker: Small metal weight, traditionally made of lead, that is attached to fishing lines and is part of the lure. Lead sinkers are not-permissible in some water bodies and alternatives such as brass, tungsten, steel, and bismuth are used instead.

Sinkhole: A closed depression, formed by the dissolution of underlying soluble bedrock, and that connects surface and bedrock groundwater. These features are circular or elliptical with walls that range from nearly vertical, through cone and bowl shapes to shallow dish-like shapes.

Slope: Refers to land surface steepness. It is measured as a number of centimetres rise in a 100 cm (1 m) horizontal length (for example, a 2% slope equals 2 cm rise across 100 cm horizontal length).

Slow-release fertilizer: The type of synthetic (inorganic) fertilizers that break down using bacteria, fungi, or other soil micro-organisms in the soil, or that are coated to reduce solubility. As a result, the nutrient nitrogen becomes available for plants over time. While it is typically more expensive than quick-release fertilizers, it does lower the chance of 'burning' plants when over-application occurs and has less potential to leach into ground or surface water. It is also referred to as Water Insoluble Nitrogen (WIN).

Snag: A standing dead tree. Snags often provide habitat for cavity dependent wildlife.

Soil compaction: Reduced pore space in the soil due to human or equipment traffic. Compaction makes it difficult for water to infiltrate and for roots to penetrate the soil.

Glossary

Soil depth: The depth of soil influences the potential for groundwater contamination. Deeper soils are typically more effective at filtering out contaminants before they can reach groundwater.

Soil grade: The elevation of the ground surface. Grade may also refer to the steepness or slope of the surface.

Soil type: The material(s) that a soil is made of affect its ability to percolate water and other substances (including pollutants). Sand and gravel soils provide the fastest infiltration and therefore increase the potential for groundwater contamination. Conversely, clay soils are slow to allow water to infiltrate and may cause water to runoff the surface rather than infiltrate. This can encourage erosion and surface water contamination.

Solar power: Energy from the sun's radiation that is converted into heat or electricity.

Solvent: a liquid that can dissolve another substance. (e.g. paint thinner, mineral spirits, and water).

Source Water Protection Plan: A plan devised by the Ontario government to ensure that every watershed in the province has an action plan to protect its water resources.

Species: A group of closely related organisms capable of interbreeding, and reproductively isolated from other groups of organisms; the basic unit of biological classification.

Species at Risk: Any plant or animal threatened by, or vulnerable to extinction. This term is further organized into 5 categories of risk: Special Concern, Threatened, Endangered, Extirpated, and Extinct.

Stand: An aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and uniform enough in composition (species) age and arrangement to be distinguishable within the forest.

Steward: The person responsible for making and carrying out property management decisions.

Storm sewer: A system of underground pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that collects and carries only water runoff from building and land surfaces to a discharge point (e.g. infiltration basin, receiving stream, treatment plant).

Storm water: Water from rain or melting snow that does not infiltrate into the ground.

Storm windows: An extra pane of glass or plastic added to the outside of windows to provide additional insulation and wind protection.

Stream: A smaller watercourse that empties into a larger river or lake.

Subsurface distribution: Underground discharge of household wastewater to a leaching bed after pretreatment in a septic tank.

Glossary

Succession: The gradual process of change in an ecosystem as one community of plants and its resident organisms is replaced by another. Succession occurs when a landscape has been disturbed by human activity, fire or flood, for example. Fast-growing and hardy grasses and forbs will colonize a site first, to be later shaded out by shrubs and eventually trees and forest. The end result – a mix of species that makes up a mature forest - is known as a climax community.

Surface material: Refers to soil, lawn, or other ground material that surrounds the well.

Surface water: Water that moves through:

- a natural or artificial channel that carries water intermittently or continuously, and that may support vegetation that requires or prefers the continuous presence of water or continuously saturated soil;
- a lake, reservoir, pond, or sinkhole;
- a wetland, such as a swamp, marsh, bog, or fen;
- a grassed waterway; or
- roadside ditches.

Survey: A map document made by a licenced surveyor that illustrates and describes the measurements and layout of a parcel of land including its size, boundaries, location, elevations, the dimensions and position of any structures, and indicates any easements, rights of ways, etc.

Tallgrass communities: Naturally occurring grasslands such as on the mid-continental prairies. Herbaceous species dominate; trees and shrubs being restricted by drought and wildfire. Tallgrass is a globally imperilled ecosystem and one of the most endangered ecosystems in Canada; is part of Ontario's natural heritage.

Tallgrass prairie: See Prairie.

Temporary ponds: See Artificial Ponds.

Thinning: Reducing the number and density of trees in a stand in order to improve the growth and condition of residual trees and prevent mortality.

Treatment: Reduction of the level of contaminations in wastewater so that they are not as harmful to human health or the environment.

Tree marking: Selecting and marking trees to be harvested and trees left to grow. Trees are usually marked with coloured paint, orange/yellow for removal; no paint or blue for residual stems.

Triple rinse: One way to properly rinse containers. Fill the container 10% full of water or other diluent, cap and shake the container, then add the rinsate to the spray tank. Repeat two more times.

ULC approved: Approved for safety by the Underwriter's Laboratories of Canada. ULC approval should be marked on a storage tank.

Unused well: A water well that is not currently used or is used occasionally. All water wells must be properly maintained or they must be properly decommissioned (plugged and sealed).

Vegetated buffer: A permanent strip of vegetation along the side of a watercourse that reduces soil erosion and surface water contamination.

Glossary

Vegetation: All plants including trees, shrubs, non-woody plants, lichens, mosses, etc.

Vent: See Well vent.

Wash water: Water that is used in the cleaning or rinsing process.

Waste: Another general term for items that are no longer desired.

Wastewater: Water of domestic origin, including water-borne waste from kitchen, laundry, and bathrooms (toilet, shower, tub).

Wastewater treatment plant: Municipal public facilities that treat water that is collected from home, businesses, and industry.

Wastewater treatment system: A sewage system approved under the Ontario Building Code (OBC).

Water bar: Water bars divert water off a trail at controlled points along the trail. Water bars are made of rock, 4 x 6 timbers, or native logs. The bars of material are set at a 60 degree angle across the trail. They extend such that water is carried completely off the trail, and rock is provided at the downslope end of the water bar to dissipate the energy of the flowing water, minimizing erosion. The top of the water bar should be nearly flush with the trail tread to minimize tripping hazards, and the excess soil and debris that build up at the downslope end of the water bar needs to be periodically unplugged.

Water-conserving fixtures: Household fixtures and appliances designed to reduce the volume of water consumed with their use. Examples are low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators, and water-efficient toilets.

Water-craft: Used here to describe a vehicle designed to float on and/or move across water for recreational purposes.

Water efficiency: The degree to which practices or devices are used to reduce the amount.

Water feature: Any constructed landscape feature that holds or has water spill over it. This includes artificial small ponds, artificial waterfalls, and artificial streams.

Water heater: An appliance that typically uses gas or electricity to heat water. A water heater also stores the heated water until it is used.

Water level control structure: A device that maintains water levels in a wetland at a prescribed height. Some devices are designed to allow the user to vary water levels to encourage different types of vegetation, enhancing the health of the wetland.

Water table: The boundary between the saturated soil (where all the soil pore spaces are filled with water) and the unsaturated soil (where soil pore spaces are filled with air, roots, soil organisms, and some water).

Watercourse: An open flow of water including a stream, spring, channel, or river.

Waterway: Any moving body of water, natural, or man-made.

Weather stripping: Strips of resilient material, typically rubber or plastic, used to plug air leaks around doors and window frames in order to prevent cold air or water from coming indoors.

Glossary

Well cap: A commercially manufactured device used to cover the top of a well casing pipe. This cap prevents surface water, vermin, or solid material from entering the well.

Well capture zone: The area of land that replenishes water to a pumped well or a group of wells. Determining the size of a capture zone is complex and expensive. Knowing its area may not be necessary if the entire property is treated as the capture zone for the well(s) and potential contaminant sources are managed properly.

Well casing: Steel, fibreglass, plastic pipe, or concrete tile, installed when a well is constructed, in order to strengthen the well bore hole so it does not collapse. It also prevents contaminants from entering the well and allows placement of a pump or pumping equipment.

Well pit: Lined, shallow excavation around the top of the well casing of a drilled well.

Well vent: An opening in the well cap or well seal that makes the air pressure inside the well the same as outside. It also lets gases escape. The vent should always have a screen to prevent dirt, vermin, or other materials from getting into the well. A screened pipe may extend from the vent up above ground level to prevent flooding of the well.

Well-rotted manure: Any animal waste that is used to fertilize soil and has undergone decomposition by bacteria, fungi, or other micro-organisms for a minimum of 6 months. Its odour is no longer pungent but is often sweet, its colour is dark or black and its texture is crumbly.

Wetlands: Areas that are permanently or seasonally covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. Wetlands are Ontario's most diverse and productive habitats.

Wildlife Ponds: Ponds that are managed primarily to provide wildlife habitat.

Wind energy: Energy that is obtained from wind-powered turbine engines.

Wind setup: A wind-related phenomenon that can cause substantial inundation of a beach over a short period of time.

Windbreaks: Narrow rows of trees planted along the edges of field or open areas. Windbreaks help control erosion from wind and water.

Zoning bylaw: Municipal legislation that describes the exact use for a specific parcel of land including permissible buildings, size, building heights, and setbacks from lot lines.

Zoning: The division of a municipality by legislative regulations into areas (zones) that control the use of the land by specifying the uses allowable for the real property in these areas.

Master Resources List

American Trails

P.O. Box 491797, Redding, CA 96049-1797
 (T) 530-547-2060 (F) 530-547-2035
americantrails.org/resources/trailbuilding

Association of Ontario Land Surveyors

1043 McNicoll Avenue, Toronto, ON M1W 3W6
 (T) 416-491-9020 Toll Free: 800-268-0718 (F) 416-491-2576
aols.org

ATV NatureWatch

Ontario Federation of ATV Clubs,
 8166 Highway 26, RR#2 Stayner, Ontario, L0M 1S7
 (T) 705-744-3743.
cohv.ca/safetynature.html

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

100 Sheppard Ave. E, Ste. 300, Toronto, ON M2N 6Z1
 (T) 416-221-2642 (F) 416-218-3310
cmhc-schl.gc.ca

Canadian Centre for Pollution Prevention

100 Charlotte Street, Sarnia, ON N7T 4R2
 (T) 519-337-3423 Toll Free: 800-667-9790 (F) 519-337-3486
c2p2online.com

Canadian Coast Guard

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Communications Branch
 200 Kent Street 13th Floor, Station 13228
 Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0E6
 (T) 613-993-0999 (F) 613-990-1866
cgc-gcc.gc.ca

Canadian Power and Sail Squadrons

26 Golden Gate Court, Scarborough, ON M1P 3A5
 (T) 416-293-2438 Toll Free 888-277-2628 (F) 416-293-2445
cps-ecp.ca

Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition

Sustainable Forest Management Policy
 Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC)
 Ottawa, Canada
 (T) 613-563-1441 ext 310
certificationcanada.org

Canadian Wildlife Federation

350 Michael Cowpland Drive, Kanata, ON K2M 2W1
 (T) 613-599-9594 Toll Free: 800-563-WILD (F) 613-599-4428
cwf-fcf.org

Canadian Wildlife Service

Inquiry Centre
 10 Wellington, 23rd Floor, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3
 (T) 819-997-2800 Toll Free: 800-668-6767 (F) 819-994-1412
ec.gc.ca/cites/default.asp?lang=En&n=1BC82E16-1

Capital Regional District

PO Box 1000, Victoria, BC V8W 2S6
 (T) 250-360-3000
crd.bc.ca

Centre for Sustainable Watersheds

2790 Hwy 15, Box 280, Portland, ON KoG 1V0
 (T) 613-272-5136
watersheds.ca

Master Resources List

Carolinian Canada Coalition

Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Rd., London, ON N6G 1G5
(T): 519-433-7077 (F): 519-229-8091
caroliniancanada.ca/

Composting Council of Canada

Toll free: 877-571-GROW
compost.org

Conservation Authorities

To learn where your local CA office is contact:

Conservation Ontario

Box 11, 120 Bayview Parkway, Newmarket, ON L3Y 4W3
(T) 905-895-0716 (F) 905-895-0751
conservation-ontario.on.ca

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

867 Lakeshore Road, Box 5050, Burlington, ON L7R 4A6
(T) 905-336-4871
dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Ducks Unlimited Canada

566 Welham Rd., Barrie, ON L4N 8Z7
(T) 705-721-4444 Toll Free: 888-402-4444 (F) 705-721-4999
ducks.ca

Environment Canada

Inquiry Centre
70 Crémazie St., Gatineau, Quebec, K1A 0H3
(T) 819-997-2800 Toll Free 800-668-6767 (F) 819-994-1412
ec.gc.ca

Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations

239 McRae Dr. Toronto, ON M4G 1T7
(T): 416-429-0444 (F): 416-429-4944
foca.on.ca

Forest Gene Conservation Association

Suite 23, 266 Charlotte St., Peterborough, ON K9J 2V4
(T) 705-755-3284 (F) 705-755-3292
fgca.net

Great Lakes Information Network

Great Lakes Commission
Eisenhower Corporate Park
2805 S. Industrial Hwy, Ste 100, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-6791
(T) 734-971-9135 (F) 734-971-9150
great-lakes.net

Green Communities Canada

Box 928, Peterborough, ON K9J 7A5
(T) 705-745-7479 (F) 705-745-7294
gca.ca

Hike Ontario

The Gate House
13990 Dufferin Street North, King City, ON L7B 1B3
(T) 905-833-1787 Toll Free 800-894-7249 (F) 905-833-8379
hikeontario.com

Master Resources List

Kawartha Heritage Trust

P.O. Box 2338, Peterborough ON, K9J 7Y8
(T) 705-743-5599
kawarthaheritage.org

Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation

P.O. Box 178
Blyth, Ontario, Canada
NoM 1H0
(T): 519-523-4478
lakehuron.on.ca

LandOwner Resource Centre

Box 599, 524 Dickinson St., Manotick, ON K4M 1A5
(T) 613-692-2390 Toll Free: 800-387-5304 (F) 613-692-2806
lrconline.com

Montreal Botanical Garden

espacepourlavie.ca/jardin-botanique

Natural Resources Canada Office of Energy Efficiency

oee.nrcan.gc.ca/energuide/home.cfm

New York State Department of Health

health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/environ/trash.htm

Natural Heritage Information Centre

(T): 705-755-2159
nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca/nhic.cfm

Nature Conservancy of Canada

Ontario Administrative Centre
115 Front Street, PO Box 520, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0
(T) 519-586-7773 Toll Free 800-249-9598 (F) 519-586-9777
natureconservancy.ca

Niagara Escarpment Commission

232 Guelph Street, Georgetown, ON L7G 4B1
(T) 905-877-5191 (F) 905-873-7452
escarpment.org

North Shore Recycling Program

148 East 2nd St., North Vancouver, BC V7L 1C3
(T) 604-984-9730 (F) 604-984-3563
northshorerecycling.ca/

Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation

The Gate House, 13990 Dufferin Street N., King City, ON L7B 1B3
(T) 905-833-5733 (F) 905-833-8379
moraineforlife.org

Ontario Federation of All Terrain Vehicle Clubs

8166 Hwy 26, RR 2, Stayner, ON L0M 1S0
(T): 705-422-1408 (F) 519-485-6934
ofatv.org

Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters

4601 Guthrie Drive, PO Box 2800, Peterborough, ON K9J 8L5
(T) 705-748-OFAH (6324) (F) 705-748-9577
ofah.org

Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs

(T): 705-739-7669
ofsc.on.ca

Master Resources List

Ontario Forestry Association

Suite 107, 200 Consumers Road, North York, ON M2J 4R4
(T) 416-493-4565 Toll Free 800-387-0790 (F) 416-493-4608
oforest.on.ca

Ontario Horticultural Association

gardenontario.org

Ontario Land Trust Alliance

P.O. Box 97026, RPO Roncesvalles, Toronto, ON M6R 3B3
(T) 416-588-OLTA (6582) (F) 416-588-6588
ontariolandtrustalliance.org

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Agricultural Information Contact Centre
Toll-free: 877-424-1300
omafra.gov.on.ca

Ontario Ministry of Environment

Public Information Centre
135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON M4V 1P5
Toll-free: 1-800-565-4923
ene.gov.on.ca

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

777 Bay St. 2nd floor, Toronto, ON M5G 2E5
(T) 416-585-7041 Toll Free: 866-220-2290
mah.gov.on.ca

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Natural Resources Information Centre
Toll-free: 800-667-1940
mnr.gov.on.ca

Ontario E-Laws Web Site

e-laws.gov.on.ca

Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

MOHLTC INFOLine
Toll-free: 1-800-268-1154
health.gov.on.ca

Ontario Nature

366 Adelaide Street W., Ste 201, Toronto, ON M5V 1R9
(T) 416-444-8419 Toll Free: 800-440-2366 (F) 416-444-9866
ontarionature.org

Ontario Petroleum Contractor's Association

Box 415, Markham, ON L3P 3J8
(T) 705-735-9437 Toll Free: 866-360-OPCA (6722) (F) 705-735-9418
opcaonline.org

Ontario Professional Foresters Association

8000 Yonge St., Unit #3, Innisfil, ON L9S 1L5
(T) 705-436-2226 (F) 705-436-1151
opfa.ca/

Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association

1 Stone Road West, Guelph, ON N1G 4Y2
Toll Free: 800-265-9751 (F) 519-8264224
ontariosoilcrop.org

Master Resources List

Ontario Stewardship

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Southern Region Office
300 Water Street, Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5
(T) 705-755-3278
ontariostewardship.org

Ontario Streams

50 Bloomington Road W. Aurora, ON L4G 3G8
(T) 905-713-7399 (F) 905-713-7361
ontariostreams.on.ca

Ontario On-site Wastewater Association

P.O. Box 599, 1127 Mill Street, Manotick, ON K4M 1A5
oowa.org

Ontario Woodlot Association

275 County Road 44, RR 4, Kemptville, ON KoG 1J0
(T) 613-258-0110 Toll Free: 888-791-1103 (F) 613-258-0207
ont-woodlot-assoc.org

Partners in Flight

c/o Canadian Wildlife Service Environment Canada
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H3
cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/mbc-com/default.asp

Royal Ontario Museum

100 Queen's Park, Toronto, ON M5S 2C6
(T) 416-586-8000
rom.on.ca/ontario/risk.php

Society for Ecological Restoration – Ontario Chapter

serontario.org

Tallgrass Ontario

120 Main Street E. Ridgetown, ON N0P 2C0
(T) 519-674-1543 (F) 519-674-1512
tallgrassontario.org

Technical Standards and Safety Authority

14th Floor – Centre Tower, 3300 Bloor St. W., Toronto, ON M8X 2Z4
(T) 416-734-3347 Toll Free: 1-877-682-8772 (F) 416-231-7525
tssa.org

Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council

426 Bay Street, Petoskey, Michigan 49770
(T) 231-347-1181 (F) 231-347-5928
watershedcouncil.org

Toronto's Water Efficiency Plan

1530 Markham Road, 4th Floor, Toronto, ON M1B 3G4
(T) 416-392-7000 (F) 416-392-7001
toronto.ca/watereff/plan.htm

Trees Ontario Foundation

200 Consumers Rd, Ste. 701, North York, ON M2J 4R4
(T) 416-493-4565 Toll Free: 800-387-0790 (F) 416-493-4608
treesontario.on.ca/

Water for Tomorrow

Long Term Water Project Office, Regional Municipality of York
17250 Yonge Street, Box 147, Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z1
Toll Free: 888-967-5426 (F) 905-895-6353
water4tomorrow.com

